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	INR-10	RMR/10 2 Rep-1 ICA-11 Cu-5 E/R-1 IN/CR-1
	REC'D 9/12	OTHER OCB-2 CIA-11 OSD-3 Army-25 Navy-20 AIR-20 CIA-16

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INDEX

INTERNAL

1. Leadership
2. New Law Regulating USSR Borders
3. Campaign Against Parasites and Spongers Gains Momentum
4. Friendship University Selections Completed
5. RSFSR Ministerial Appointments
6. Semipalatinsk Oblast Party Secretary Removed

EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

7. Khrushchev Off to UN
8. Guinean President Seku Toure's visit
9. Berlin Developments
10. Ideological Debate
11. Lumumba Has Continued to Receive Support
12. Cuba Continued in the Focus of Soviet Attention
13. NSA Defectors, Martin and Mitchell

MILITARY

Negative

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INTERNAL

1. Leadership: Soviet leadership activity in the past week has centered largely around such events as N. S. Khrushchev's return from Finland, the visit of Seku Toure and the activities of the UAR delegation which concluded, essentially, with the signing of the UAR-Soviet Economic and Technical Cooperation agreement on September 7 and a Kremlin reception for the UAR delegation that evening. At this reception, Khrushchev singled out the Ambassador for some pointed public comment on US-Soviet relations, and also received the Ambassador at his offices September 8. Khrushchev gave speeches on the arrival of Toure September 6 and at the Kremlin luncheon in Toure's honor September 7, but delegated A.I.Mikoyan to give the major speech at the reception for the UAR delegation. In other respects also, Mikoyan continued to be very active as, to a somewhat lesser degree, were N. G. Ignatov and D. S. Polyanskiy. That Mikoyan has been so busy may be due in part to the apparent absence of L. I. Brezhnev (since September 2), F. R. Kozlov (until September 8) and A. N. Kosygin (for about six weeks).

Kozlov reappeared to present his condolences for the death of GDR President Pieck at the GDR Embassy here September 8 along with Khrushchev, Ignatov, O.V. Kuusinen, Mikoyan, Polyanskiy, M.A.Suslov and P.N. Pospelov in what was the largest single group appearance of the top leadership since Khrushchev's departure for Finland (only four members and one candidate member (Pospelov) of the Party Presidium welcomed him back on September 5). Soviet Ambassador to the GDR P.N.Pervukhin was identified again as a CC Presidium candidate member in the September 8 announcement of the Pieck funeral delegation headed appropriately by Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Brezhnev. The latter's predecessor as titular Chief of State, K. Ye. Voroshilov made one of his rare appearances this week in his present role as a mere member of the SS Presidium. The coincidence of his attendance at the final concert of the North Osetian Festival September 6 being followed by that of his contemporary and fellow SS Presidium member Marshal S.M.Budennyy (at the reception for the UAR delegation) facilitated comparison of the protocol-representation uses being made of these two "Old Bolsheviks".

2. New Law Regulating USSR Borders: A new statute regulating USSR borders is published in Vedomosti of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR #34 of August 30, 1960. The decree legally describes Soviet borders and the responsibilities of security forces along the borders. It establishes a special status for border-crossing points and frontier zones. The Soviet concept of legal and illegal border-crossing by land, sea and air is clarified. In general a 12 mile claim to coastal waters is made. Soviet jurisdiction over "air space" is claimed within the vertical projections of its borders. The statute does not specifically terminate sovereignty at any definite altitude, thereby leaving unclear the upper limit of "airspace". Supervision and coordination of governmental organs at the frontiers is provided for by an administrative organ called the "Border Authority of the USSR".

It is not clear from the statute above to what extent the decree changes border administration practices and to what extent the decree merely codifies or confirms existing institutions and procedures.

(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

3. Campaign Against Parasites and Spongers Gains Momentum: During the past week, the current campaign against parasites and spongers (NEDELKA NO. 36, September 2, 1960) has increased in volume and intensity. It was given another push forward by reportage on a second "theoretical" conference, this time at the Leningrad factory Elektric. This meeting, which got full page treatment in Pravda of September 5, was set up to emphasize communal values in educating the "new Communist man" as opposed to selfish personal interest under the old (read capitalist) system. Khrushchev was quoted as wanting the word "my" replaced by "our", in communist thinking.

Personal denouncements marked the increasing personal rancor now being built up in the campaign with more publicity given to individuals singled out for public scorn. Photographs and allegations "document" their anti-social acts during pseudo-legal procedures (Trud of September 4).

The campaign seems aimed to build up over-whelming public indignation and support for further action. Some signs point to possible modifications in the legal code by which the government can "respond" to "popular" demand.

In this connection, the recent adoption of an anti-parasite law in Georgia is of interest (Zarya Vostoka of September 6). This law permits banishment of "parasites" to jobs in non-urban areas for anti-social behavior.

If the "parasite" tries to evade such action, the criminal laws can be brought to bear against him. (It is not indicated whether this is a revision of an earlier anti-parasite law or whether it represents a belated catching up by Georgia with similar legislation adopted in other union republics a year or more ago.)

4. Friendship University Selections Completed: According to an item in Pravda of September 7, the selection of candidates for the first session of the much publicized Friendship University for foreign students has been completed and most of the candidates are expected to arrive in Moscow September 18-25. At that time, the candidates will be given "entrance tests". It is noted that 35,000 applications have been received, which is about seventy times as many students than can be accommodated (i.e., about 500). Travel funds have been provided for those candidates who have been invited to come to Moscow for the entrance tests. There is no indication whether or not a larger number have been invited than can be accepted on the expectation that some may fail to pass the "tests".

5. RSFSR Ministerial Appointments: The central press of September 6 announced the appointments of S.R.LAPIN and T.A.YURKIN to be RSFRS Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Grain Products, respectively. The effective dates are not given, nor is there any indication whether Lapin, like his predecessor M.D.YAKOVLEV, will be simultaneously a deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Lapin has been a first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, where as Yurkin has been a first deputy RSFSR Minister of Agriculture. Presumably, the post as RSFSR Minister

for Grain Products has been vacant ever since the former incumbent F. D. KULAKOV was elected to replace fallen leader N.I.BELYAYEV as Stavropol Kary Party Secretary at the end of June (although Kulakov was not formally released from his ministerial position until August 4). One of Lapin's first chores in his new position is to journey to the GDR as a member of the Soviet delegation to the Funeral of GDR President Pieck (Press of September 9).

6. Semipalatinsk Oblast Party Secretary Removed: The first secretary of the Semipalatinsk (Kazakhstan) Oblast Party Committee, M. SUZHIKOV, has been removed by the action of an out-of-order obkom plenum attended by Kazakh Party First Secretary D.A.KUNAYEV. The plenum, called to consider charges of poor administration and guidance of agriculture and economy in the oblast made in an August 21 Pravda article, approved the charges and directed sharp criticism at the obkom bureau, Suzhikov, Obkom Second Secretary I.Ye.BEREZIN and Oblast Executive Committee Chairman M. KHASENOV. Suzhikov was replaced by one S.D.DAULENOV, possibly the former Kazakh Minister of Water Resources prior to that ministry's abolition at the time of the mid-1957 reorganization.

This plenum may possibly prove significant as the beginning of a shake-up in Kazakhstan such as the one last year which culminated in N.I.BELYAYEV's removal as Kazakh First Secretary, his replacement by Kunayev and the dispatch of the then Leningrad City Party First Secretary N.N.RODIONOV to be Kazakh Second Secretary.

EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

7. (CONFIDENTIAL) Khrushchev Off To UN: Khrushchev departed from Moscow September 9 and is scheduled to sail the same day for New York on the Soviet liner Baltica. In the week before his departure Khrushchev crowded in a visit to President Kekonnen of Finland and was host to President Seku Toure of Guinea. From both these visits Khrushchev obtained a degree of support for Soviet positions on disarmament and on "peaceful coexistence" as a formula for conducting international relations--reserved and couched in vague phrases in the communique with Kekonnen, and unreserved and partly expressed in communist language in the communique with Seku Toure. In exchange for such support Khrushchev agreed to consider some form of Finnish association with the EFTA and Soviet assistance for the Guinean Konkoure River project.

As Khrushchev departed from Moscow, the Soviet public had been told that all the "heads of governments" of the Bloc countries represented in the UN, minus Albania, would participate in the 15th UNGA. The party bosses of the Ukraine and Byelorussian, rather than the Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of those republics, were chosen to head the Ukrainian and Byelorussian delegations, displaying loose Soviet usage of the term "heads of governments" in connection with the Soviet proposal for discussion of disarmament at the UNGA.

It is evident from the extraordinary Bloc representation at the UNGA and the efforts to secure participation by non-Bloc heads of government,

such as Seku Toure, that the Soviets hope to turn the opening of the UNGA into a monumental propaganda exercise aimed at isolating the US and discrediting post-World-War II American foreign policy and justifying the Soviet concept of "peaceful coexistence"--both to Bloc and non-Bloc critics.

8. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY) Guinean President Seku Toure's brief visit to Moscow (September 6-8) was illustrative of Soviet use of economic aid for the purpose of drawing underdeveloped countries into closer political relations with the USSR. Seemingly in return for the Soviet promise of assistance in the construction of a "complex of installations" on the Konkoure river, Toure subscribed to Soviet propositions on "imperialist aggression" against Congo, and on "principles" Soviet policy in Africa in general. More importantly for the immediate future, he apparently also let himself be persuaded by Khrushchev to attend the forthcoming UN General Assembly, where presumably he may be expected to provide useful support for Soviet arguments. The substance and tenor of the final communique tend to confirm the belief that Moscow hopes to use Guinea and Toure personally as vehicles for expanding Soviet influence in Africa, and that Toure is willing to go to considerable lengths in accommodating Soviet views in pursuing the goal of his country's economic advancement.

9. Berlin Developments, and specifically East German harassment of movement to Berlin from the West and between the eastern and western sectors of the city, continued to find little reflection in the Soviet press (WEEKA NO. 36). Meanwhile, Western notes were delivered in Moscow in reply to Soviet protests concerning alleged efforts by Bonn to extend its jurisdiction to Berlin in the matter of radio broadcasting and waterways management. The replies provided a useful occasion for reminding Moscow of its own obligations to uphold quadripartite agreements on the status of Berlin.

10. Ideological Debate. As most Eastern European satellites, as well as Outer Mongolia and North Korea in varying degrees, have lined up behind Moscow in its ideological debate with Peiping, speeches at Third Vietnam Workers' Party Congress at Hanoi were especially interesting in that they suggest the Vietnamese have cautiously leaned to the Soviet side of the controversy despite their isolated geographic location and receipt of economic assistance from Communist China. The speech of the Soviet representative at the Vietnamese Party Congress, Presidium member Mukhitdinov, contained standard Soviet attacks on dogmatism and sectarianism. The Soviet press mentioned that the Chicom representative gave a speech but gave no clue of its contents. It seemed evident that the Soviets and Chicoms were no closer to agreement in Hanoi than they were last June in Bucharest. However, lack of agreement in Hanoi was less significant since Soviets apparently did not expect to achieve a resolution of differences, as suggested by the lower level of party representation from bloc parties--with the possible exception of Chicom representation.

As authoritative Pravda article on September 2 rejected Yugoslav assistance in the ideological debate by dismissing Kardelj's pamphlet "Socialism and War" as an apology for revisionism and as serving the ends of the imperialists. It is possible that Yugoslav contributions to the debate

are, in reality, useful to Moscow by providing a lightning conductor for Chicom discharges, thereby enabling Moscow to take a "correct, Marxist-Leninist," centrist position against extremes on both sides.

11. Lumumba has continued to receive direct support from the USSR: (CONFIDENTIAL) IL-14 aircraft, flown to the Congo on the humanitarian basis of food delivery, upon arrival were put at Lumumba's disposal for transport of his troops. Some of these aircraft were flown via Greece and it was learned that Soviet flights via Sudan have also taken place carrying cargo and, recently, some Soviet diplomats. Kasavubu was denounced by Moscow's press as a traitor, influenced by Catholic clergy and in league with UN officials who blindly carry out orders for imperialists across the sea. The plot to overthrow the Congo government, according to Moscow, was thwarted not with UN help but in spite of UN opposition, and therefore Lumumba had good cause to demand the immediate withdrawal of all UN troops. During the week, the press has increasingly accused "imperialists" of trying to provoke civil war.

12. Cuba Continued in the Focus of Soviet Attention (OFFICIAL USE ONLY): The Havana Declaration was printed in full by the Moscow papers, in marked contrast to the silent treatment accorded the OAS resolution condemning communist interference. The unilateral abrogation of the Cuban-US defense treaty and the shift of diplomatic recognition from the Chinese Nationalists to the CPR were given dramatic coverage. With Cuba in mind, the USSR seems to be attempting to establish the principle of UN sanction of OAS actions, by calling on September 5 for a Security Council meeting to review and approve (under Article 53 of the Charter) the decision of the OAS to take measures against the Dominican Republic. Faure Chomon, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR arrived in Moscow September 8.

13. NSA Defectors, Martin and Mitchell, were presented at a Moscow press conference September 6 arranged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their statements criticizing the United States were printed in full in Moscow papers the next day together with interpretive articles portraying their "evidence" as further proof of US espionage policy, perfidy against its allies, and continuing preparation or war against the USSR and the socialist camp. The topic has been kept alive at a low key since then with cartoons of Uncle Sam snooping and reports of US reactions including proposals for security rechecks. The further movement and activities of the two men are not mentioned.

MILITARY

(Negative)

FOR THE AMBASSADOR:

Robert I. Owen
First Secretary of Embassy

30

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